

SOME

OBSERVATIONS

Relative to the L.A.T.E.

BILL

For Paying of the RESIDUE of the



NATIONAL DEBT

OF

IRELAND

Humbly submitted to the Consideration of the
TRUE FRIENDS of the COUNTRY.

Pro R. J. J. J.

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DUBLIN:

Printed in the YEAR MCCCIV.

and with the sincerest Affection for his Country, undertaken some Part of this Work.

~~The Questions, which are proposed to the~~
 House of Commons, and the Advantages from
 the Public Accounts, with the Observations on
 some of them, may, perhaps, appear somewhat
 tedious; but they have been thought useful, if
 not necessary to the giving a true state of the
 main Question.

READER.

IT well becomes the Dignity of Government to despise the Revilings of a disappointed Party, and to set at Naught the Writings of those who invent, and propagate Stories, in order to give some Colour to the Attempts of their Patrons, for obtaining that Ascendency in the State, which they aspire at. But there are **some Things**, in which it will be always proper for the Friends of a good Government to take Pains, to rectify the Notions of a misinformed and deluded People.

THE Writer of the following Paper, however unequal he be to the Task, has, with dutiful Loyalty to the best of Kings, with the highest Respect for his Grace, who doth with so much Candour and Benignity, represent his Majesty's most sacred Person in this Kingdom,

and with the sincerest Affection for his Country, undertaken some Part of this Work.

THE Quotations from the Journals of the House of Commons, and the Abstracts from the Public Accounts, with the Observations on some of them, may, perhaps appear somewhat tedious; but they have been thought useful, if not necessary to the giving a true State of the main Question.

IF the Writer of this Paper hath as fully succeeded, as he has fairly and with Candour attempted to set these Matters in a true Light before his Countrymen, he doth not grudge the Pains he has taken on this Occasion.

SOME

S O M E

O B S E R V A T I O N S

Relative to the Late

B I L L, &c.

IN order to set the Matter now intended to be observed upon, in a full Light, it may not be improper to give a summary State of the Hereditary Revenue, and additional, unappropriated, Duties ; as also, of the Origin, and Encrease of the Debt of this Nation, and of the Means whereby it was in Part paid off, and how the Residue was intended to be discharged, by the late Bill. And, as, in stating Matters, preparatory to the Question on that Bill, it will be thought proper to quote some Parts of our Parliamentary History, which expose the feeble Condition of our Constitution, Endeavours will be used, to point out the prudent Maxims of Policy, established by the true Friends of *Ireland*, soon after the late happy Revolution, and which have ever since, been steadily pursued, to the great Benefit of this Kingdom, by a Majority, at least, of the House of Commons, until this Session of Parliament, which

will shew the mistaken Notions of those who proceed upon different Principles.

The hereditary Revenue of *Ireland*, is accounted for under the following Heads; and the gross Produce of them was, at a Medium for twelve Years ended at *Lady-Day* 1741, 392,755 *l.* a Year, and at a Medium, for the twelve Years ended at *Lady-Day* 1753, they produced 443,073 *l.* a Year.

Customs Inwards } By 14 and 15 *Car.* II. Cap. 9.
Customs Outwards }

Imported Excise } By 14 and 15 *Car.* II. Cap. 8.
Inland Excise }

Ale and Beer Licences, by 14 and 15 *Car.* II. Cap. 18.

Wine and Strong- } By 17 and 18 *Car.* II. Cap. 19.
Water Licences }

Quit-Rents, Crown- } Quit-Rents, by 14 and 15
Rents, and Compo- } *Car.* II. Cap. 2. and by 17
sition-Rents. } and 18 *Car.* II. Cap. 2.

Crown-Rents, are Rents reserved to the Crown on Grants, Charters, &c.

Composition-Rents, consist of Rents accepted by the Crown, in lieu of Services, &c.—reserved on several antient Tenures. And where the Crown has reduced Quit-Rents, these reduced Rents are commonly called Composition Rents.

Hearth-Money, by 14 and 15 *Car.* II. Cap. 17, and 17 and 18 *Car.* II. Cap. 18.

Fines, Seizures and Forfeitures, Arise from the Revenue Laws and Forfeitures.

Prizage on Wines. An antient Duty to the Crown, but it was granted to the House of *Ormond*,

(7)

Ormond, and is now rented by the Crown at 4000 *l.* a Year, clear of Fees, altho' it doth not yield so much.

Light-House Duties. By Prescription, for the Maintenance of Light-Houses, and is at the Rate of Four-Pence *per* Ton on foreign Ships.

Casual Revenues, consists of Fines in Courts of Law, Amerciaments, Treasure-trove, &c.

Thus we see that several Branches of the Hereditary Revenue, are Parts of the antient Inheritance of the Crown. And it appears in the Journals of the House of Commons that not one of the Acts of Parliament, whereby the other Branches are granted, or confirmed to the Crown for ever, took its Rise in the House of Commons. They were every one of them framed in the Council here, sent to *England*, from thence transmitted into *Ireland*, under the great Seal of *England*, according to *Poyning's Law*, received, and passed by the Commons, without any Murmuring, much less Complaint, of Encroachment on their Right or Privilege.

The Crown having by these Laws, obtained a Revenue, sufficient to answer the Expences of the State, the Parliament was dissolved on the 7th Day of *August* 1666, and no other Parliament was called during the remaining Part of the Reign of *King Charles* the Second.

It is not necessary to our present Subject, to point out the Distresses brought upon this Country, the Oppressions of its Inhabitants, the Neglect of encouraging Industry, Arts, and Sciences among them, even the Mismanagement of the Public Revenue, which attended the Want of Parliaments. Every Person acquainted with the History of those Times,

must be convinced, that *Ireland* was in a most wretched Condition for want of a Parliament. That this was the Sense of the Nation, appears from the following Resolution, reported on the 19th of *September* 1695, from the Committee of the whole House, for taking into Consideration the State of the Nation, and which was agreed to by the House *nemine contradicente*.

“ Resolved, that it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the long Intermission of Parliaments
“ in this Kingdom, has been one principal Cause of
“ the many Grievances this Nation has hitherto lain
“ under.”

It was therefore with the greatest Joy imaginable, that the Friends of *Ireland* saw this Country restored to the Blessing of having a free Parliament called, soon after the happy Revolution, by King *William* (their great Deliverer) and Queen *Mary*.

This Parliament met on the 5th Day of *October* 1692. *Henry* Lord Viscount *Sydney*, being then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Sir *Richard* *Levinge*, their Majesties Solicitor General, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.

It may be presumed, that many Persons returned as Members of the House of Commons, so soon after the Rebellion, were not very well affected to the *English* and *Protestant* Interest of *Ireland*. It is certain, that two Members were expelled for their noted Delinquency herein.

On the 22d Day of *October* 1692 Copies of two Bills transmitted under the Great Seal of *England*, were delivered to the House of Commons, by Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

One Bill whereof was entitled, “ An Act for an
“ Additional Duty of Excise, upon Beer, Ale, and
“ other Liquors.”

The other Bill was entitled, “ An Act for grant-
“ ing to their Majesties, certain Duties for one Year.”

Which Bills were received, and ordered to lye on the Table.

On

On the 27th Day of *October* 1692, the following Resolutions are entered in the Journals of the House of Commons.

“ Resolved, that it was and is, the undoubted
 “ Right of the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament
 “ assembled, to prepare and resolve the Ways and
 “ Means of raising Money.

“ Resolved, that it was and is, the sole and un-
 “ doubted Right of the Commons to prepare Heads
 “ of Bills for raising Money.

“ Resolved, that notwithstanding the aforesaid
 “ Rights of the Commons, this House doth think
 “ fit, upon Consideration of the present Exigency of
 “ Affairs, and the public Necessity of speedily rais-
 “ ing a Supply for their Majesties, to order a Bill,
 “ transmitted out of *England*, entitled, an Act for
 “ an additional Duty of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and
 “ other Liquors, be now read. Whereupon the said
 “ Bill was read the first Time, and ordered a second
 “ Reading To-morrow Morning at ten of the Clock.

“ Resolved, *nem. con.* That the receiving or read-
 “ ing of the said Bill, so transmitted as aforesaid, be
 “ not drawn into Precedent hereafter.”

On the 28th Day of *October* 1692, “ A Motion
 “ being made, and the Question being put, that a
 “ Bill now on the Table, entitled, An Act for grant-
 “ ing to their Majesties, certain Duties for one Year,
 “ might be read, it passed in the Negative.

“ Resolved, that the said Bill be rejected by this
 “ House.

“ Resolved, that it be entered in the Journal of
 “ this House, that the Reason, why the said Bill was
 “ rejected, is, that the same had not its Rise in this
 “ House.”

The Bill, entitled, An Act for an additional Duty
 of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, was
 this Day read a second Time, and ordered to be en-
 grossed. And on the 29th of *October* it was read the
 third Time, and passed *nem. con.*

On

On the 3d Day of *November* 1692, the Lord Lieutenant gave the Royal Assent to the said Bill, and his Speech to both Houses of Parliament is as followeth.

“ MY LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

“ Upon the opening of this Session, I did acquaint
 “ you, with the Motives which induced their Ma-
 “ jesties to call this Parliament, which were no other,
 “ than what entirely regarded, a happy Settlement
 “ of this Kingdom, upon such Foundations, as might
 “ not only secure the Peace, but bring you into a
 “ prosperous and flourishing Condition.

“ I am sorry I cannot say, there hath been such a
 “ Progress made by you *Gentlemen of the House of Com-*
 “ *mons*, towards these Ends, as their Majesties had
 “ just Reason to expect; and I am the more troubled,
 “ that you, who had so many, and so great Obliga-
 “ tions to be loyal, and dutifully affected to their
 “ Majesties, should, so far mistake yourselves, as to
 “ intrench upon their Majesties Prerogative, and the
 “ Rights of the Crown of *England*, as you did on
 “ the 27th of *October* last, when, by a declaratory
 “ Vote, you affirmed, that it is the sole, and un-
 “ doubted Right of the Commons of *Ireland*, to pre-
 “ pare Heads of Bills for raising Money; and also
 “ again, on the 28th of the same Month, when you
 “ rejected a Bill sent over in the usual Form, entitled,
 “ An Act for granting to their Majesties certain Du-
 “ ties for one Year, you voted, that it should be en-
 “ tered in your Journals, that the Reason why the
 “ said Bill was rejected, was, that the same had not
 “ its Rise in your House.

“ These Votes of yours being contrary to the Sta-
 “ tutes of the Tenth of *Henry* the Seventh, and the
 “ third and fourth of *Philip* and *Mary*, and the con-
 “ tinued Practice ever since; I find myself obliged
 “ to assert their Majesties Prerogative and the Rights
 “ of the Crown of *England* in these Particulars, in
 “ such

“ such a Manner, as may be most public and per-
 “ manent : And therefore I do here, in full Parlia-
 “ ment, make my public Protest against those Votes,
 “ and the Entries of them in the Journal of the
 “ House of Commons, which Protest I require the
 “ Clerk of this House to read, and afterwards to en-
 “ ter it in the Journals of this House, that it may
 “ remain, as a Vindication of their Majesties Prero-
 “ gative, and the Right of the Crown of *England*,
 “ in these Particulars to future Ages.”

After which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant delivered the Protestation to the Lord Chancellor, who delivered it to the Clerk of the House, and he read it, and the same is entered in the Journal of the House of Lords.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 6th of *April*, and notwithstanding the Lord Lieutenant, had, by his Message, delivered to the House of Commons on the 22d of *October* (when he sent Copies of the said Bills to the House) declared that their Majesties intended, that the Parliament should meet again sometime the next Spring, yet it never afterwards met, but was on the 5th Day of *September* 1693, dissolved.

The next Parliament met on the 27th Day of *August* 1695, *Henry Lord Capell*, being then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and *Robert Rockfort*, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Lord Deputy in his Speech to both Houses, on the 29th of *August*, declared, “ that for raising
 “ some Part of the Supplies necessary for the Dis-
 “ charge of the Debts due from the Crown, his Ma-
 “ jesty had sent to the Commons, a Bill for an ad-
 “ ditional Duty of Excise, and that he expected from
 “ them, that they would consider of Ways and
 “ Means, for raising such other Sums as are necessa-
 “ ry for his Service.”

This Bill was received, and read, the first Time, on the 2d Day of *September*, and it was read a second
 Time

Time on the 4th, and it was the same Day committed, and ordered, on the Report, *nem. con.* to be engrossed. Which being done, it was on the 6th Day read a third Time and passed by the Commons, and sent to the Lords, and on the 7th Day, the Royal Assent was given to it. And all this was done, before the Committee of Supply was closed, for the Supply was not voted, until the 9th Day of *September*, so desirous was this House of Commons, "to apply themselves" according to what they had promised in their Address to the Lord Deputy, "to what should be agreeable to his Majesty's Expectation, and for the Service of the Public," and so careful were they to avoid any Imputation of intrenching upon his Majesty's Prerogative, and the Rights of the Crown of *England*.

Many other Instances may be quoted from the Journals of this Session (which continued by several Adjournments, from the 27th Day of *August* 1695, when it was opened by the Lord Deputy *Capell*, to the 3d Day of *December* 1697, when it was prorogued by the *Lords Justices*, the Marquis of *Winchester*, and the Earl of *Galway*) to prove this moderate and prudent Behaviour of this House of Commons.

Votes for continuing of Duties. Resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means for imposing new Duties, when agreed to by the House, were ordered to be laid before the Lord Deputy with the humble Desire of the House, that they might be drawn up in Form, and transmitted into *England*. So that it evidently appears, that the Method now practised of drawing up and settling *Heads of Money Bills*, before they are sent to the Chief Governor, was not practised by the House of Commons in the Year 1695. And that House was so sensible of the Benefits received during the Administration of the Lord *Capell*, that in their Address to his Majesty, they expressed themselves thus.

"We

“ We must ever acknowledge the great Benefits
 “ we do, and our Posterity shall, receive by these
 “ inestimable Laws, given us by your Majesty in
 “ this Session of Parliament, held under your Maje-
 “ ty’s Deputy, and our excellent Governor, the Lord
 “ Capell, whereby not only our Religion and legal
 “ Rights are confirmed to us, but this Kingdom of
 “ Ireland is firmly secured to the imperial Crown of
 “ England.”

It was by a Behaviour of this kind, in cheerfully granting Money to answer the Exigencies of the State, that this Parliament prudently acquired and cherished the Favour and Protection of their Prince. However, it must not be forgotten, that there were, even then, some Members of the House of Commons who did not relish, the giving to the Chief Governor, a Testimony of their grateful Acknowledgements, for his prudent Administration; for we find, that when the above-mentioned Address was reported to the House, a Question was put, that the Words, *beld under your Majesty’s Deputy, and our excellent Governor the Lord Capell*, do stand Part of the Address, but it was carried in the Affirmative, for there was not at that Time, an Interest formed in the House of Commons, by Connections, &c. for private Views, sufficient to weigh down the true Interest of this Kingdom, which was, is, and ever will be, to cultivate the Favour, and Protection, of the Crown, by supporting its Rights and Prerogatives, and by treating its Vicegerents with Gratitude, and Decency, at least.

The next Session of Parliament began on the 27th Day of *September* 1698, under the same Lords Justices.

The House of Commons continued in the same moderate and prudent Dispositions they were in last Session. They pursued the same Methods in granting Money. Their Resolutions were carried to the Lords Justices, with the humble Desire of the House, that

that their Excellencies would be pleased to order that the same should be put into Form, and transmitted into *England* according to *Poyning's Law*. And, it is observable, that all the Resolutions in this Session, for raising Money were desired to be put into Form, and transmitted into *England*, according to *Poyning's Law*, which shews how much this House of Commons had the Act of the 10th of King *Henry the VIIth* (mentioned in Lord *Sydney's* Protest) in their Thoughts.

There is also an Instance during this Session of Parliament, of a Money Bill transmitted from *England*, that was received by the House of Commons and passed, altho' it had not its Rise in that House.

The next Parliament was called in the second Year of the Reign of Queen *Ann*, and met on the 21st Day of *September* 1703, the Duke of *Ormond* being Lord Lieutenant, and *Allan Brodrick, Esq;* her Majesty's Solicitor General was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. The following remarkable Paragraphs are in their Address to her Majesty.

" We cannot, but with the deepest Concern, take
 " Notice to your Majesty, that our Enemies,
 " have, by many groundless and malicious Calum-
 " nies, misrepresented us (the sad and severe Effects
 " whereof, we too sensibly feel) and especially, as if
 " we thought ourselves, or desired to be, Inde-
 " pendent of the Crown of *England*.

" In Duty therefore to your Majesty, and to vin-
 " dicate ourselves from such foul and unworthy As-
 " persions. We here declare and acknowledge, that
 " the Kingdom of *Ireland* is annexed and united to
 " the Imperial Crown of *England*; and by the Laws
 " and Statutes of this Kingdom, is declared to be
 " justly and rightfully depending upon, and belong-
 " ing, and for ever united to the same, and that it
 " never entered into our Thoughts to wish the con-
 " trary; the Happiness of this Kingdom entirely
 " depend-

“ depending on a steady Duty paid to the Crown of
 “ *England*, and a good Correspondence with your
 “ Majesty’s Subjects of that Kingdom.”

The Behaviour of this House of Commons was agreeable to their Sentiments expressed in this Address.

On the first of *October*, a Bill entitled “ an Act for
 “ an additional Duty of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and
 “ other Liquors,” was received and read, and afterwards passed into a Law. And it is worthy of Observation, that not only then, but in the first Session of every new Parliament since that Time, even in this now sitting, a *Money-Bill* transmitted from *England* was received and passed into a Law, without any Objection to it by the Commons, for it’s not having taken it’s Rise in their House. So careful has the Representative of the Nation been, ever since the Year 1692, to avoid pretending to the Right which the House of Commons in that Year, asserted they had, of having all *Money-Bills* take their Rise in their House. And, it is not altogether foreign to our Subject to observe, that the Benefits which this Nation has obtained, and daily receives, by having Parliaments frequently held in this Kingdom, have been, and are of too inestimable a Value, to permit any true Friend of this Country, to think that they have been purchased at too dear a Rate, by the small additional Taxes levied on the People.

It fully appears by the foregoing Abstracts from the Journals, that the sole Right claimed by the House of Commons in the Year 1692 of preparing Heads of Bills for raising Money, was not only protested against, as an Intrenchment on their Majesties Prerogative, and the Rights of the Crown of *England*, and as being contrary to the Statutes of the 10th K. H. 7. and the 3d and 4th of K. P. and Q. M. and the continued Practice to that Time, but that all succeeding Parliaments have behaved themselves in a Manner directly contrary to this Claim.

The

The maintaining a Standing Army in *Ireland*, since the Revolution. The building of Barracks for the Ease of the Country, and Reception of the Army. The supporting of those Barracks. The Increase of the Civil List, and several other Exigencies of the State, having exceeded the Produce of the hereditary Revenue of the Crown, it became necessary to have frequent Parliaments in this Kingdom, in order to obtain Aids by additional Duties, which are generally granted for two Years, and therefore the Parliament assembles every second Year. And, it has always been thought prudent, by the true Friends of *Ireland*, not to be over-sparing of the Grants made by Parliament, for the Encouragement of Trade and Industry, and for the Improvement of the Country; nor to look with too grudging an Eye, on the Encrease of the Military Establishment, Civil List, and other Expences of the State, since they all contributed to make it necessary to call frequent Parliaments, which, perhaps, a more prudent OEconomy, and, a more careful Attention to the Improvement of the Hereditary-Revenue, would have rendered unnecessary for the Service of the Crown.

Accounts are stated in every Session, of the Expences of the Government, and of the Produce of the Revenue, as well Hereditary, as Temporary or Additional. And, Mr. *Burgh*, the then Accountant-General, having in the Year 1709, laid the publick Accounts before the House of Commons in a Method which appeared to the Committee of Accounts, to be plain, just, and regular, and to their Satisfaction; the same Method has been ever since pursued, with very little Variation, altho' it is believed that some further Alterations, which are very proper, might be made in the Method established by Mr. *Burgh*.

It were to be wished that these Accounts had been all published in the printed Journals of the House of Commons, but none of them are in those Journals before the

the Session held in the Year 1731, and this is not the only material Omission in that very expensive Work.

The Produce of the several additional Funds granted by Parliament, was so sufficient to answer the Debts of the Crown, and the Expences of the State, that the Debt due of the Nation at *Michaelmas* 1715, was only about 16,000*l.* But the unnatural Rebellion at that Time in *Great-Britain*, animating the noted Zeal of the Commons of *Ireland*, for the *illustrious House of Hanover*, they on the 28th Day of *January*, 1715, passed a Vote of Credit, to enable his Majesty to put the Kingdom into a Posture of Defence, against the Invasion, it was then threatened with, upon which Vote of Credit, the Sum of 50,000*l.* was raised, and this was the Origin of the national Debt of *Ireland*.

The Debt of the Nation at *Midsummer* 1717, was 91,537*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$, including therein the 50,000*l.* raised on the Vote of Credit passed in the last Session of Parliament, and in the Act passed this Session of Parliament, whereby the additional Duties were continued to the 25th Day of *December* 1719, there are Clauses for securing the Repayment of the said 50,000*l.* with Interest.

The Debt due of the Nation at *Lady-day* 1729, was increased to 220,730*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, of which, 200,000*l.* was converted into a Loan, and for paying Interest for the same at the Rate of 6*l.* *per Cent.* *per An.* and towards the Discharge of the said Principal Sum, the following Duties were granted to continue from the 25th Day of *December* 1729, to the 25th Day of *December* 1731.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every Tun of <i>Portugal</i> Wine } imported — — —	13	4
For every Tun of all other Sorts } of Wine imported — —	40	Shillings
For every Gallon of Spirits im- } ported — — —	4	Pence

For every Pound Weight of Silk Manu-
 factures, except of *Great-Britain, China,*
Persia or the *East-Indies*, imported } 2 6
 Of all Sallaries, Employments, Fees, or Pensions
 of Absentees, four Shillings in the Pound.

And by another Act, the old additional Duties
 were granted to his Majesty from the 25th Day of *De-*
cember 1729, to the 25th Day of *December* 1731.

The Duties which are distinguished, in the late pub-
 lick Accounts, under the Title of *old additional Duties*,
 are on,

Tobacco imported, 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ per Pound Weight

Wine imported, 4 *l.* per Tun

Spirits imported, 8 Pence per Gallon

Muslin imported, 6 Pence per Yard

East-India Goods, Silks, one Shilling and six Pence
 per Yard

Unstatutable Yarn, one Half-penny per Pound
 Weight

Molosses, twenty Shillings per Hundred Weight

Cambrick, three Pence per Yard

Inland Excise, on Ale two Shillings on the Barrel,
 containing 32 Gallons

On Small-beer, four Pence per Barrel

On Strong Waters, four Pence per Gallon.

And there is granted to his Majesty, as a further
 Aid, the Fees of Sixpence a Pound, payable to the
 Vice-Treasurers, out of the additional Duties.

The gross Produce of the old additional, unappro-
 priated, Duties, without including the six Pence a
 Pound payable to the Vice-Treasurers, was, at a Me-
 dium for twelve Years, ended at *Lady-day* 1741,
 130,393 *l.* a Year, and, at a Medium for the twelve
 Years ended at *Lady-day* 1753, they produced
 149,865 *l.* a Year, and this, with many Deductions
 thereof, for Parliamentary Grants, &c. is all the
 Nation

Nation pays for having the Benefit of frequent Parliaments.

The Debt due at *Lady-day* 1731, was, including the 200,000 *l.* Loan 335,466 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. The old additional Duties were continued to the 25th of *December* 1733, and the Loan was increased to 300,000 *l.* and towards Payment thereof, with Interest, at the Rate of 5 *per Cent. per Ann.* the following Duties, were granted for two Years from the 25th Day of *December* 1731.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every Tun of Wine of the Growth of <i>Portugal</i> imported — — —	1	13	0
For every Tun of all other Sorts of Wine imported — — — — —	3	0	0
For every Pound Weight of Silk Manu- factures, except of <i>Great-Britain, China,</i> <i>Persia</i> , or the <i>East-Indies</i> imported	0	2	6
For every Pound Weight of Hops imported, half a Penny.			
For all <i>China</i> , <i>japaned</i> or <i>laquered Ware</i> 5 <i>per Cent.</i> of the Value.			
And of all Salaries, Fees, Pensions, and Employments of Absentees, 4 Shillings in the Pound.			

As there is very little Material to our Purpose, to be observed on the State of the Debt of the Nation, from this Time to the Year 1741, we shall pass over the intermediate Years.

The Debt of the Nation at *Lady-day* 1741, is reported by the Committee of Accounts to have stood thus.

Sum of £ 1,200,000 to such Persons as shall advance the same in order, it is supposed, to pay off the Ar-
rears due on the *East-Indies* Company. And to apply the
Surplus of the Loan Duties, after Payment of Interest,
in the full Place, to discharge the Principal of the
sum.

Due on the Loan after all Deductions, on the Application of the Surplus of the Loan Duties towards Payment of the Principal; as directed by the Acts of Parliament — — — — —

l. s. d.
218758 9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

And exclusive of the Loan 117850 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total Debt of the Nation at

Lady-day 1741. £ 336609 6 11 $\frac{3}{4}$

It appears by the Report from the Committee of Accounts in this Session of Parliament, that there were Savings to the Nation in the two Years ended at *Lady-day 1741*, viz.

On the Military Establishment l. s. d.
178130 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

On the Civil List — — — 1202 1 2

In all £ 179332 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Which was a very great Ease to the Nation.

The old Additional Duties were granted to his Majesty by one Act passed in this Session, to continue to the 25th of *December 1743*. And the Loan Duties were, by another Act, continued for the same Term. And by the last mentioned Act, it is directed, that Interest upon 125,000*l.* Part of the Sum which shall remain unpaid of the Loan on the 25th of *December 1741*, shall be reduced to an Interest of 4 *per Cent.* and to continue the Remainder of the Loan at the Rate of 5 *per Cent.* till paid. And also to pay an Interest at the Rate of 4 *per Cent.* for the Sum of £. 125,000 to such Persons as shall advance the same, in order, it is supposed; to pay off the Arrear due on the Establishments. And to apply the Surplus of the Loan Duties, after Payment of Interest, in the first place, to discharge the Principal of the Sum,

Sum which is to remain at an Interest of 5 per Cent.

The Debt of the Nation at *Lady-day* 1743, stood thus.

The Loan, including the £. 125000, borrowed, in Pursuance of the last mentioned Act of Parliament, amounted to

£.	s.	d.
327,590	18	11

And exclusive of the Loan

£.	s.	d.
3,849	13	6

Total Debt of the Nation at }
Lady-day 1743. — — — } 331,440 12 6

It appears by the Report from the Committee of Accounts this Session of Parliament, that the Savings to the Nation, in the two Years, ended at *Lady-day* 1743, were

On the Military Establishment £. 111,374 11 8
 On the Civil List — — — 2,187 15 7

In all £. 113,562 7 4

Which was a great Ease to this Nation.

The Loan Duties were, by one Act of Parliament, continued to the 25th of *December* 1745. And the old additional Duties were, by another Act, granted to his Majesty for the same Term.

The Debt of the Nation at *Lady-day* 1745, stood thus.

On the Loan Duties there was }
 reported due — — — } 330,464 14 9

But the Report says, that the Hereditary Revenue, and the Produce of the additional Duties, exceeded the Payments made pursuant to Act of Parliament and King's Letters, the Civil List and Military Establishment, the Exceedings on the Concordatum, Military Contingencies, Barracks, Pijage, Bounty to the Linen Manufacture, &c. by the Sum of

71,947 4 3½

Which being deducted from the Debt due on the Loan, leaves the Debt of the Nation at *Lady-day* 1745, to be — —

258,517 10 6½

But it appears, that the Nation paid Interest for 335,000 l.

It also appears by the Report from the Committee of Accounts this Session of Parliament, that the Savings to the Nation, in the two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1745, were,

	L.	s.	d.
On the Military Establishment	72,432	8	10½
On the Civil List — —	1,551	18	00½

In all 73,984 6 11

Which was a further Ease to the Nation.

The old additional Duties were, by one Act of Parliament passed in this Session, granted to his Majesty for two Years from the 25th Day of December 1745; and the Loan Duties were, by another Act, continued for the same Term, and the Loan-Duty on Wine was raised to 40s. for every Tun of *Portugal* Wine, and to 4l. for every Tun of all other Wine to be imported.

And

And by the last mentioned Act it is directed, that Interest shall be paid, upon a further Sum of Money not exceeding 70,000*l.* to be borrowed for providing Arms for the Use of the Militia of this Kingdom, and for erecting a Battery, or Batteries, for the Security of the Harbour of *Corke*.

It may be here observed, that it was somewhat extraordinary, that an additional Loan should be made of 70,000*l.* at this Time, when so large a Sum of Money as 71,947*l.* was allowed to be due to the Nation (abstracted from the former Loans) after answering all the Demands on account of the Establishments, and all other Charges whatsoever to the 25th of *March* 1745, and that it is well known that a considerable Arrear is constantly due on these Articles.

The Debt of the Nation at *Lady-day* 1747, stood thus.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Due on all the Loans — —	331,987	8	1
From which deducting a Sum of Money remaining in Credit to the Nation after answering all Demands on the Establishments, &c. as before-mentioned — —	17,682	9	10
The Debt due of the Nation at <i>Lady-day</i> 1747, was	314,304	18	3

It appears by the Report from the Committee of Accounts this Session of Parliament, that the Savings to the Nation in the two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1747, were,

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On the Military Establishment — — —	30,385	11	2½
On the Civil List — — —	929	12	6½
In all	31,315	3	9

Which

Which was a yet further Ease to the Nation.

The Loan Duties were, by one Act of Parliament, continued to the 25th Day of *December* 1749, and the additional Duties were, by an other Act, granted to his Majesty for the same Term.

The Debt of the Nation at *Lady-day* 1749, stood thus.

	L.	s.	d.
Due on the Loans, as by the Report from the Committee of Accounts — — —	383,321	18	0

From which deducting a Sum of Money reported to remain in Credit to the Nation, after answering all Demands on the Establishments, &c. as before-mentioned, amounting to — — —	178,203	19	6
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The Debt of the Nation at <i>Lady-day</i> 1749 — — —	205,117	18	6
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And yet the Nation paid Interest, at this Time, for at least the Sum of 385,000*l.* And at *Lady-day* 1749 the Balance in the Hands of the Vice-Treasurers was — — —

And the Balances in the Collectors Hands, and the Arrears on the Hereditary Revenue and the old additional Duties were	220,999	3	10½
	136,455	3	10½

Making in the whole, in Cash and in the Course of speedy Payment, the Sum of —	357,454	7	9
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It appears by the Report from the Committee of Accounts this Session of Parliament, that the Savings to

to the Nation in the two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1749, were

	L.	s.	d.
On the Military Establishment	55,858	13	8½
On the Civil List — — —	3,202	—	3½
In all	59,060	14	0

The old additional Duties were, by one Act passed in this Session, granted to his Majesty for two Years, from the 25th Day of *December* 1749, and the Loan Duties were by another Act continued for the same Term.

There are Clauses in the last mentioned Act for paying out of the Money in his Majesty's Treasury the Sum of 70,000*l.* remaining due of the old Loan, at 5 *per Cent.* Interest, and 58,500*l.* Part of the new Loan, at 4*l.* *per Cent.* Interest.

Wherefore there is the following Paragraph in this Act, by way of Preamble to the enacting Clauses; for paying off those two Sums of Money.

“ And whereas, on the 25th Day of *March* last,
 “ a considerable Balance remained in the Hands of
 “ the Vice-Treasurers, or Receivers-General of this
 “ Kingdom, or their Deputy or Deputies, unapplied,
 “ and it will be for your Majesty's Service, and for
 “ the Ease of your faithful Subjects of this Kingdom,
 “ that so much thereof as can be conveniently spar-
 “ ed, should be paid, agreeably to your Majesty's most
 “ gracious Intentions, in discharge of Part of the afore-
 “ said National Debts: We pray it may be enact-
 “ ed.”

We do not find, in the Journals, after what manner, his Majesty's most gracious Intentions were signified to the House of Commons. But, it must be presumed, that they were some way made known, to, at least, some of the leading Persons in that Assembly, or those Expressions would not have been inserted in the Act of Parliament. It may be well remembered that

that, when his Majesty's Attorney-General moved the House, for this Application of Part of the Money in the Treasury, towards discharging the Debt of the Nation, the Motion was received as a singular Instance of his Majesty's *Attention to the Ease and Happiness of his faithful Subjects*, who, at that Time, had it fresh in their Memory, that the great Redundancy of Money in the Treasury, was occasioned by the large Savings on the Military Establishment, and Civil List. And it is submitted to the Judgment of every impartial Reader, whether those Words, *agreeably to his Majesty's most gracious Intentions* do not fully, imply his Majesty's *previous Consent, obtained.*

The next Session of Parliament was opened on the 8th Day of *October* 1751, by a Speech made by the Lord Lieutenant, his Grace the Duke of *Dorset*, to both Houses, and we find, in the Part thereof addressed to the House of Commons, the following Paragraph,

“ I am commanded by the King to acquaint you,
 “ that his Majesty, ever attentive to the Ease and
 “ Happiness of his Subjects, *will graciously Consent,*
 “ and recommends it to you, that such a Part of
 “ the Money now remaining in his Treasury, as shall
 “ be thought consistent with the Public Service, be
 “ applied towards the further Reduction of the Na-
 “ tional Debt.”

The National Account at *Lady-day* 1751, is thus stated by the Committee of Accounts,

There remained in Credit to the Nation, after paying off the 128,500*l.* mentioned in the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, and after answering all Demands on the Establishments, and all the other

other Expences and Exigencies *L. s. d.*
 of the State, the Sum of ——— 253,044 17 8½

From which deducting the
 Sum of Money reported to be
 due on the Loan at *Lady-day* } 230,674 15 9
 1751 —————

There remained in Credit to
 the Nation, besides having a
 sufficient Sum of Money to dis- } 22,370 1 11½
 charge all the Loans ———

It appears by the Report from the Committee of
 Accounts, this Session of Parliament, that the Say-
 ings to the Nation, in the two Years ended at *Lady-*
day 1751, were,

L. s. d.
 On the Military Establishment 7,827 8 —½

On the Civil List ——— 4,419 2 5½

In all 12,246 10 6

It is to be observed, that the Balance in the Treas-
 ury at *Lady-day* 1751, was, by
 the Deputy Receiver-General's *L. s. d.*
 Account ——— 248,366 17 4½

And it appears by the Accom-
 pant-General's Abstract, No. I. }
 that the Balances in the Collec- } 40,160 1 4½
 tors Hands at *Lady-day* 1751, }
 was ———

That the Arrears on the Hearth-
 money was ——— } 32,310 0 0

On the Quit &c. Rents ——— } 31,431 0 0

So that the whole Sum of Mo-
 ney in the Treasury, and under
 the Command of the Vice-Trea-
 surers, or their Deputy, and in a
 Course of speedy Payment was } 352,266 18 6
 not less than ———

And

And yet the Nation paid Interest on 242,500*l.* due on the Loans from *Lady-day* 1751, until some Part thereof was discharged by the Surplus Produce of the Loan Duties, and 120,000*l.* was paid, by applying so much of the Money remaining in his Majesty's Treasury, pursuant to the Act passed in this Session of Parliament.

The old additional Duties, were by one Act of Parliament passed in this Session, granted to his Majesty for two Years from the 25th of *December* 1751, and the Loan Duties were, by another Act, continued for the same Term.

By the last mentioned Act 120,000*l.* Part of the Loan was directed to be paid out of the Money in the Treasury, and it is allowed, that in the Heads of the Bill, drawn up in the House of Commons for this Purpose, the Preamble to the enacting Part, for the Payment of the 120,000*l.* did not contain Words expressly acknowledging his Majesty's *previous Consent*, and the Bill transmitted into *Great-Britain* from the Council here, was agreeable thereunto. But when the Bill was considered in *Great-Britain*, it was thought proper to substitute another Preamble agreeably to the Lord Lieutenant's Speech in the Words following.

“ And whereas on the 25th of *March* last a considerable Balance remained in the Hands of the Vice-Treasurers, or Receivers-General of this Kingdom, or their Deputy or Deputies. *And your Majesty, ever attentive to the Ease and Happiness of your faithful Subjects, has been graciously pleased to signify that you would consent, and to recommend it to us, that such Part thereof as shall be thought consistent with the publick Service be applied, towards the further Reduction of the National Debt: We pray it may be enacted.*”

When

When this Bill was re-transmitted into *Ireland*, some Objections were made, without Doors, to this Alteration, for about this Time Jealousies had sprung up, and been fomented among some great Men in the Kingdom. But what was said about this Alteration, was looked upon to proceed, rather from a Desire to make a Display of Power, than as an Intent to exert it, by rejecting the Bill. For, as the Words in the Preamble in the Bill passed in the last Session of Parliament more fully implied his Majesty's *previous Consent obtained*, than the Words now inserted in this Bill, the Objections made to this Alteration, were considered as only a Dispute about Words, which implied the same Thing, and therefore very little Notice was taken of them. And as there was not any Objection made to the Bill, in the House of Commons, it soon passed into a Law.

Among other *Stories of the Day*, it has been, this Winter, reported, that the Lord Lieutenant had promised that if the Bill, altered, as is before-mentioned, were permitted to pass, no Alteration of the same Nature should be made, in any future Bill of this kind. And, however improbable this Story was, yet it was propagated with such Art and Industry, as to obtain Credit with many. But the Persons, to whom this Promise was said to have been made, having been called upon, and they having denied the Charge, it has not now any Credit, but among the uninformed People.

As it is not our Intent to treat of *Contests* which are purely *Party*, we shall only observe, that the Animofities, which sprung up, during the last Session of Parliament, among some great Personages, about engrossing or dividing of Power, were afterwards fomented with great Industry, and Stories were invented and propagated with uncommon, and, indeed, indecent Licence, in order to captivate the Minds of the People. It must however be observed, that some of the
 BA Persons

Persons who most warmly interested themselves in these Contests, often took occasion to declare, that the Business of the King, should not be thereby delayed, nor the Rights of the Crown, or his Majesty's Prerogative, be at all intrenched upon. And, it were to be wished, for the Service of this poor, distressed Country, that they had adhered to these Declarations. We are indeed inclined to believe, that some of those Gentlemen, intended to act conformably to them, but when Men give up the Use of their Judgments, in order to follow the Dictates of Party, they are too often hurried into Measures, which, if considered coolly, according to the Rules of Reason, they would detest and abhor.

The present Session of Parliament was opened on the 9th Day of *October* 1753. And his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, has, in that Part of his Speech to both Houses, which is particularly addressed to the House of Commons, the Words following.

“ I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you,
 “ that *he will graciously consent*, and he recommends it
 “ to you, that so much of the Money remaining in
 “ his Treasury as shall be necessary, be applied to the
 “ Discharge of the National Debt, or of such Part
 “ thereof, as you shall think expedient.”

We purposely omit mentioning, what was meditated to be performed, even in the first Days of this Session. Want of Power, not want of Inclination, put a Stop thereunto.

We shall also omit taking Notice of any other Transactions, than what may conduce to the clear Knowledge of the Operation, proposed for our present Observations.

It appears by a general State of the National Account laid before the House of Commons, for two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1753, that after answering all the Charge of the Civil List, and of the Military Establishment, and the Payments made pursuant to

Act

Act of Parliament, King's Letters, &c. there remained in Credit to the Nation the Sum of

	l.	s.	d.
	205,173	19	1 ½

Out of which deducting what remained due of all the Loans at	}	77,500	0	0
<i>Lady-day 1753</i>				

There remained in Credit to the Nation over and above what was sufficient to pay all its Debts, the Sum of	}	127,673	19	1 ½

It is to be observed that the Money in the Treasury at <i>Lady-day 1753</i> , was	}	315,822	13	10 ½

That the Balances in the Collectors Hands at <i>Lady-day 1753</i> , on the Hereditary Revenue and old additional Duties amounted to	}	48,036	11	10 ½

That the Arrear of Hearth Money was	}	34,410	0	0

Of Quit, &c. Rents		31,300	0	0
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In all £ 429,569 5 8 ½

Which, may be looked upon, as Money in the Treasury, the Arrears being in a Course of speedy Payment, out of which the Arrears due on the Establishments and on the other Charges of Government at *Lady-day 1753*, and the Debt due of the Loan might be discharged.

The old additional Duties are, by an Act passed in this Session of Parliament, continued to the 25th Day of *December 1755*, but it being intended to discharge the Residue of the Loan, as recommended from the Throne, the Duties appropriated thereunto, were suffered to drop, from the 25th Day of *December 1753*. And thus the Creditors of the Nation, are deprived of the

the Fund, out of which the Interest of the Money due to them was to arise.

Leave having been given, by the House of Commons, to bring in Heads of one or more Bill or Bills, upon the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and agreed to by the House, the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Prime Serjeant, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Colonel *John Bourke* and Mr. *John Gore*, were appointed to prepare and bring in the same. But it seems, they could not readily agree in the manner of pursuing the Instruction, given to them by the House, to insert a Clause or Clauses in the said Heads of a Bill or Bills, for applying so much of the Balance remaining in the Vice-Treasurers Hands at *Lady-day* last, as should be, for that Purpose, necessary to pay off and discharge the Sum of 77,500*l.* remaining due of the several Sums heretofore borrowed by the Public at Interest, with such Interest as should accrue due for the same, until the 25th Day of *March* next. For, although these Gentlemen, agreed to pursue that Instruction, by drawing up Heads of a separate Bill for that Purpose; yet three of them were for having the Preamble thereunto, without Words importing his Majesty's *previous Consent*, and the other three were for inserting Words, agreeably to the Act, which passed in the last Session of Parliament, and conformable to his Majesty's *most gracious Intentions*, signified from the Throne, to the whole House. To prevent therefore the Delay, which it was apprehended might be given to the Money Bill, as well as to this Bill, it was thought proper to submit to the drawing up of the Heads of this Bill, in the former Manner, and the same being transmitted into *Great-Britain* in due Form, the Bill was re-transmitted from thence, with a Letter from his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council there, signed by eighteen Members thereof, to his Grace
the

the Lord Lieutenant, and his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council of this Kingdom, wherein Notice is taken, " that the Words inserted in the Preamble to the Bill, passed last Session of Parliament, " for Payment of Part of the National Debt, relating to his Majesty's *previous Consent*, for the Application of Part of the Money then remaining in the Treasury, are omitted in the Bill now transmitted for the Payment of the Residue of the said Debt; which having been laid before his Majesty, and taken into mature Consideration, his Majesty, with the Advice of his Privy Council, has judged it necessary to cause Words of the like import to be inserted in the present Bill."

Their Lordships, " do therefore, by his Majesty's Command, and in his Name, signify the same to his Grace, and to their Lordships of the Privy Council here, that the taking Notice of his Majesty's *previous Consent*, in a Case of this Nature and Importance, is absolutely necessary for the Support of his Majesty's *Prerogative and Dignity*, and for the preserving the Regularity of the Proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland, whose just Rights and Privileges his Majesty is determined to maintain."

And their Lordships declared, " that they are further to signify his Majesty's Pleasure, that their Letter be entered in the Books of the Council here." Which is accordingly done.

This solemn Declaration of his Majesty's Judgment on this important Case was, one would have thought, sufficient to have opened the Eyes of all the true Friends of this Country, and have made them cheerfully accept this Declaration, that his Majesty was determined to maintain the just Rights and Privileges of his Parliament of Ireland. But alas! such was the Infatuation (let the Expression be pardoned) of some Gentlemen, even of some who are of his Majesty's

Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council here, and of others, who hold Employments under the King, that, laying aside the prudent Maxims of Policy, which ought always to be pursued, for maintaining the Favour and Protection of the Crown, they resolved to employ all the Influence they had, in order to reject the Bill on Account of the Alteration in the Preamble.

Innumerable Stories were raised, and propagated through the Kingdom, of intended Innovations in the State, and of intended Incroachments on the Rights, Liberties, and Properties of the Nation, and the Fate of this Bill, was proposed as the *Criterion* for distinguishing who should be deemed the *Asserters and Defenders of the Liberties of the People*, and who the *Betrayers of them*. Those who intended to reject the Bill assuming to themselves the first Titles, and ascribed to those who should oppose them, the other Title, with many opprobrious Epithets, to render them odious to their Fellow-Citizens.

The Arguments employed for rejecting the Bill, were raised, on the Pretence of the *sole Right* of having *Money-Bills* take their Rise in the House of Commons, and that no Alteration should be made in those Bills after they are prepared by the House. And they pretended to believe, that the Manner of inserting his Majesty's *previous Consent* in the Preamble to this Bill, was an Admission, that his Majesty had an absolute Right over all Money that should come into his Treasury, and that he could, by virtue of this new acquired Right, dispose thereof, as he should think proper, to other Uses than for the Service and Benefit of this Kingdom. On these Assertions, the Preamble to the Bill was, on the 17th Day of *December*, disagreed to in the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill was referred, by 122 against 117, besides two Tellers of each Side, and upon the Report, on the same Day, the Bill was rejected by the House.

It is not denied, that the House of Commons hath a Power to reject Bills. It was not against the Exercise of that Power in the Year 1692, but against the Resolutions entered in the Journals of the House of Commons, declaring the Foundations on which they claimed that Power, that the then Lord Lieutenant entered his Protestation. The late Operation, is not perfectly, although it is nearly, similar, to the Transaction in the Year 1692. The Reasons given for rejecting the late Bill, are very near the same; and the pompous tumultuary Ostentations, upon its being rejected, very much aggravate this Case.

The Quotations, herein before given, from the Journals of the House of Commons, sufficiently expose the Weakness of the Assertion, that the Commons of *Ireland* have the *sole Right* of drawing up Heads of Money Bills, and that when they are drawn up, the Privy Council in this Kingdom, or in *Great-Britain*, have not any right to make Alterations in them. And if there were Occasion of more Evidence to prove the Weakness of this Assertion, many other Instances could be produced for that Purpose, out of the Journals of the House of Commons. Nay, Instances could be given of more material Alterations, than was in this Bill, which were made in real Money Bills, and were submitted to, by even the present House of Commons.

We may be allowed to observe, that we think that this Bill cannot be properly called a Money Bill, for there is not one Clause therein for granting Money to the Crown. The Bill passed, with the Alteration before taken Notice of, in the Year 1751, was really a Money Bill, for by that Bill, the Loan Duties were continued for two Years, and yet it was then passed, without any Objection made to it, in the House of Commons.

As to the Pretence, that the King would acquire a new Right to dispose of the Money in his Treasury

by inserting the *previous Consent* of his Majesty, as it is, in the Preamble, we have already observed, that those who made use of this Argument, *pretend* to believe what they said on this Occasion. But, to pay a just Deference to their consummate Wisdom, we cannot think that they did really believe what they said, to be Law, and it is hoped, that every intelligent, impartial Person, who calmly considers this Matter, will be of our Opinion.

If the passing of the Bill in this Session, would give his Majesty the *new Right* they say it would, why has not the passing of the Bill in the last Session of Parliament done so? and why was it not then opposed, if the true Reason for opposing it now proceeded from the Spirit of Patriotism, and the Love of their Country?

But it is an ungrateful Return to his Majesty, for the paternal Indulgence he has, on all Occasions shewn, to his Subjects in this Kingdom, to suppose that he would make use of his Prerogative, to dispose of the Money in his Treasury to improper Uses. Can any Instance of this Kind be given? On the contrary, it appears, by what has been extracted from the Reports to the House of Commons from their Committee of Accounts, that his Majesty has greatly eased his Subjects of *Ireland*, when the Debt of the Nation lay heavy upon them.

Thus

Thus we find that the Savings to the Nation, on the Military Establishment, and Civil List, in the two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1741, amounts to the Sum of — — —

179,332 12 2½

And in the two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1743, they were }

113,562 7 4

And in the two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1745, they were }

73,984 6 11

And in the two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1747, they were }

31,315 3 9

And in the two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1749, they were }

59,060 14 0

And in the two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1751, they were }

12,246 10 6

What they amounted to, in the two Years, ended at *Lady-day* 1753, we cannot set forth, as we have not seen the Report, from the Committee of Accounts, in this Session of Parliament. — — —

But, the above-mentioned Savings to the Nation, without taking Notice of several intermediate Savings, which if added together, would make a very considerable Sum of Money, amount to — — —

469,501 14 8½

Which by much exceeds the largest Debt ever due of this Nation, and has been all saved by the gracious Favour of his Majesty, towards this Country. This, one would imagine, ought to have received from his faithful Subjects, the warmest Acknowledgments of Duty and Gratitude, instead of ill-grounded Suspicions and Insinuations.

Can

Can it be denied that his Majesty, if he be graciously pleased so to do, may, in Compassion to the Creditors of the Nation, who are now without a Fund for paying the Interest of the Money remaining due to them on the Loans, and in Ease of his Subjects, order, by his Letter, and give public Notice thereof, that such of the Creditors as are willing to receive their Money, shall be paid out of the Money remaining in his Treasury? If this can be done, doth it not prove his Majesty's sole Right to the applying of Money in the Receipt of his Treasury, to public Uses? And if this should be done, how can those, who plead so much Merit by this Operation of rejecting the Bill, answer to their Country, for having obliged his Majesty, to this Exercise of his Prerogative, whereby the Lords and Commons of *Ireland*, are deprived of the Share they would have had therein, if the Bill had passed into a Law?

Upon the Whole, it appears, that the redundant Money in the Treasury, did not arise, as some have vainly imagined, from Exceedings in the Aids granted to the Crown. It arose from Savings on the Military Establishment, and Civil List, which amounted, to above 100,000*l.* more than the highest Loan, and other Debt of the Nation, ever was at. When Part of this redundant Money was to be applied in Discharge of the Residue of the Loan, and that, by his Majesty's Command, it was declared from the Throne, that he *would graciously consent* thereunto, can there be any Reason assigned, on the Principles of *true Patriotism*, and *Love of this Country*, considered in the feeble Condition of her Constitution, for rejecting the Bill for having those Words, inserted in the Preamble especially, when a Bill, with the same Words, was passed, without Opposition, in the Session of Parliament, immediately preceding, and an other Act was passed in the Session before that

again,

again, with Words implying more strongly, his Majesty's *previous Consent*.

The Writer of this Paper, hath confined his Observations to Facts, that cannot be controverted. He has avoided, setting forth, or guessing at, the Motives for this most extraordinary, and most impolitic Operation. And he believes, that the unprejudiced Reader, will find sufficient Reason to judge, that the Fomentors of it, do not deserve the much respected Names of PATRIOTS, and DEFENDERS OF THE LIBERTIES OF THEIR COUNTRY.

The E N D.

E R R A T A.

Title-Page, in the Motto, after *sepe* place a Comma.

Page 16. Line 16. *for* with *so*, *read* with *too*.

Page 32. Line 3. dele the Comma after *been*, and place it after *given*.

again, with W. or in any more strongly, his Ma-
jesty's private Council.

The Writer of this Paper hath confined his Ob-
servations to Facts, that cannot be controverted.
He has avoided, having fear of giving rise to the
disturbance for the most calm, steady, and well in-
formed Opinion. And he believes, that the appro-
priate Reader, will find sufficient reason to judge
that the Honorable, and virtuous, and patriotic
OF THE LIBERTIES OF THEIR COUNTRY.

6 DE 58

THE END

E R A T A

This Page, in the Note, after the place a Comma
Page 16. Line 16. for with, read with too.
Page 32. Line 3. delete the Comma after last, and
place it after given.